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| 10/062,644 | 01/31/2002 | William J. Allen | 10015643-1 | 2148 |

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| EXAMINER |
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NATNAEL, PAULOS M

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2614

DATE MAILED: 09/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims **17,18,20-23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Huibers et al.**, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0109821 A1.

Considering claim **17**, see rejection of claim **18** below.

Considering claim **18**,

- a) providing an illumination source, is met by the light source 1;
- b) directing light from the illumination source along an optical path, is met by Pipe 5;
- c) sequentially filtering the directed light with at least one of plural cooperative color filters by altering the optical path to coincide with a selected one of plural color filters, is met by the disclosure "A method is also disclosed for changing the brightness and/or color saturation of a projection system, comprising providing a projection system having a light source, a spatial light modulator, sequentially moving light filters provided two or

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more times within a light beam from the light source so as to alter light due to the sequentially moving filters into a series of filtered light time segments over time for each sequence of movable light filters, and projection optics, the light source disposed for providing light incident on the spatial light modulator, and the projection optics disposed for receiving light from the spatial light modulator; directing light from the light source through the projection optics via the spatial light modulator; and changing the brightness and color saturation by changing the movement of at least one sequence of moving light filters relative to at least one other sequence of moving light filters." on page 1, #[0013])

Considering claim 20,

a) a first color wheel having a first number of color regions, is met by filter wheel 11, fig.2A.

b) a second color wheel having a second number of color regions, is met by color wheel 12, fig.2A.

c) the claimed each of the first and second color wheel being individually selectively adjustably cooperate in sequentially filtering the directed light to display an image, is met by the disclosure on Abstract, that "By changing the physical position or phase of one of the filters relative to another, the brightness and color saturation of the image projected through the projection optics can be changed." Further more, as disclosed in page 4, #[0046] , "It is also possible to increase the frame rate with a multi color wheel embodiment. The phase between two color wheels (e.g. those of FIGS. 4 to 6) can be changed by more than a single segment (e.g. by rotating one wheel approximately 180

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degrees relative to the other wheel) so as to result in the passage through the light beam of each color twice for each revolution of the two wheels. This is shown in the schematic of FIG. 10. In this way, it is possible for a projection system to have the flexibility of alternating between a single frame rate and a double frame rate."

Considering claim 21, the sequential color filter system of claim 20, further comprising a carriage whereby the first color wheel is selectively moved into and out of the optical path, is met by central shaft 7, fig.2A.

Considering claim 22, the sequential color filter system of claim 21, wherein the second color wheel is selectively moved into and out of the optical path opposite the first color wheel, is met by figures 5A and 5B and the disclosure on #[0021].

Considering claim 23, see rejection of claim 18(c).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 7-01-05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that Claim 18, as amended, recites a method of displaying an image including: "providing an illumination source', directing light from the illumination source along an optical path; and sequentially filtering the directed light with at least one of plural cooperative color filters by altering the optical path to coincide with only a selected one of plural color filters." That, the Examiner asserts that page 1,

paragraph (0013) (of Huibers et al.) discloses such altering of the optical path to coincide with a selected one of plural color filters. Applicants respectfully disagree, noting that none of the Huibers et al. does not even consider a changing optical path. Nevertheless, applicants have amended claim 1 to more clearly recite "altering the optical path to coincide with only a selected one of plural color filters." Inasmuch as Huibers et al. requires dual color filters (rather than selection of one color filter over the other), claim 18 is allowable over Huibers et al., and the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) based on Huibers et al. must be withdrawn.

The examiner submits that Huibers et al. simply discloses one embodiment two color wheels provide the ability to filter the light multiple times. (abstract of the disclosure) Huibers et al. however do not preclude selecting one color filter over the other. In fact, Huibers teaches "Whether a single or plural color sequencing elements are provided, a single light beam passes at least twice through a sequence of light filters." (Also abstract) Therefore, the argument is unpersuasive.

Allowable Subject Matter

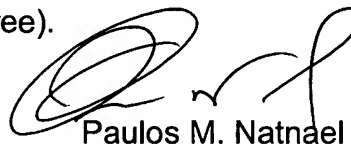
4. Claims **2-7,9-15,24** are allowable over the prior art.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paulos M. Natnael whose telephone number is (571) 272-7354. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:00am - 6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571)272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Paulos M. Natnael
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2614

Pmn
September 18, 2005